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Country programme document

South Sudan

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for South Sudan is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $16.30 million from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $99.13 million in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period July 2016 to June 2018.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the annual session of 2016.

* E/ICEF/2016/5.

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Programme rationale

1. South Sudan suffers from the legacy of five decades of conflict that have claimed more than 2.5 million lives, displaced 4 million people, disrupted socioeconomic services and systems and taken a heavy toll on the survival and well-being of the country's population, especially children. Following the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement, institutions of governance and social services were largely built from scratch. However, since the creation of South Sudan in July 2011, the new State has not been able to deliver on much-needed security, rule of law and basic social services, despite its high potential wealth from natural and agricultural resources. The country's development is constrained by conflict, weak governance, inadequate access to basic services, lack of physical infrastructure, frequent disasters, including floods and epidemics, and widespread animal and crop disease.

2. With the outbreak of hostilities in December 2013, the attention and resources of aid partners focused on emergency response, with little emphasis on development issues. The war resulted in the displacement of more than 2.2 million people and thousands of deaths, including those precipitated by a high prevalence of undernutrition and disease. As a result of the conflict, 970,000 children have lost access to education, 800,000 children are in psychological distress and as many as 16,000 children have been recruited into armed groups. If the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (the "Peace Agreement") signed in August 2015 holds, it may be possible to return to addressing the causes of conflict and the country's development priorities.

3. Available data suggest that human development remains extremely limited. Maternal and child mortality, out-of-school children, undernutrition and gender inequality remain among the worst in the world. Even before December 2013, more than 1 in 10 children died before their fifth birthday, and 1 in 100 pregnancies ended in the death of the mother. National plans to tackle the high rates of child and maternal mortality and morbidity are still under development, and maternal and child health programmes are constrained by social norms, high cost and distance to facilities. Immunization rates remain extremely low, leaving many children vulnerable to preventable diseases. Malaria is endemic, and the entire population is at risk of infection. In 2014, an estimated 12,740 people died from AIDS-related illnesses, and out of 18,000 new HIV infections, 3,500 were among children younger than four.

4. The prevalence of undernutrition is high among children under five, with rates of stunting and underweight respectively at 31 per cent and 28 per cent. Global acute malnutrition rates that were regularly above the 15 per cent emergency threshold have doubled since the outbreak of hostilities in the conflict-affected states of the Greater Upper Nile region and the states of Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap. Caregivers often lack knowledge of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, and less than half of infants (45 per cent) are exclusively breastfed for the first six months. Households with land often do not know how to grow healthy food and the Government has limited capacity to prevent and address undernutrition.

5. It is estimated that only 59 per cent of the population has access to an improved water supply and 7 per cent to improved sanitation. Underinvestment,

scarce technical capacity and shortages of spare parts limit the maintenance of water and sanitation systems. Poor practices, such as not washing hands with soap, open defecation and inadequate treatment and storage of water, lead to low absorption of micronutrients, undernutrition and cholera.

6. Since 2010, primary school attendance has fallen from 1.4 million to 1.1 million. At 30 per cent, the net enrolment rate for girls in primary school remains more than 10 points lower than that of boys, and less than half the average for Eastern and Southern Africa. While primary enrolment increased since 2013 in the seven states not affected by the conflict — with strong gains in schooling among girls in the older years — the impact of the conflict accounts for much of the overall decline. Inequalities in access remain high: Children living in poverty, children from pastoralist communities and children with disabilities are less likely to attend school. The number of children attending pre-primary education is growing, albeit from a very low base.

7. Barriers to education include the formal and informal cost of going to school, distance to school, lack of investment in education, limited government accountability, low quality and relevance of the curriculum, shortage of qualified teachers, limited community participation in school management and destruction of schools during conflict. In many parts of South Sudan, harmful social norms further constrain girls' education: Girls are frequently taken out of school to be married in exchange for a bride price, and some parents do not send their daughters to school for fear they will get pregnant. While the Government recognizes inclusive education as a key pillar of the currently under development Education Policy Framework, interventions in support of children with disabilities remain very limited.

8. Children and adolescents experience widespread violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect. In recent years, there has been continued militarization and wider circulation of firearms, and violence has often become the primary means to resolve disputes. Landmines and explosive remnants of war continue to kill and injure, threatening communities and limiting mobility. While inter-ethnic abductions of children were already a common practice before the current conflict began, children have since been both targets and perpetrators of grave violations. In 2015, more killings, sexual violence and recruitment of children by armed forces and armed groups were recorded by the dedicated Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) than in previous years. As of January 2016, 11,862 children were registered as unaccompanied, separated or missing.

9. Gender-based violence is a daily reality for girls and women, with child and forced marriage among the most common harmful traditional practices. Gender-based violence is driven by social norms that endorse gender inequality, tolerance to violence, stigma against survivors and bride price. Survivors have limited access to support because of stigma and the absence of trained law enforcement personnel and relevant medical, legal, or psychosocial services. While much has been done at policy level to introduce a justice system for children, implementation has lagged and there is limited interaction between the formal judicial system and customary practices used to solve disputes. The lack of a functioning justice system further contributes to the culture of tolerance and impunity.

10. The civil registration and vital statistics system remains under-resourced, limiting the delivery, coverage and quality of birth registration. Unregistered

children are less able to access services and more vulnerable to abuse, neglect and exploitation.

11. Government expenditure on the social sectors is minimal, with only 3 per cent of the national budget for 2015-2016 allocated to health and 4.3 per cent to education. Even this modest allocation has been undermined by the reduction in government oil revenues and the de-prioritization of funding to the social sectors, leaving the salaries of critical workers unpaid. There is limited government capacity to implement legislation adopted in recent years; all sectors lack adequate facilities and qualified professionals, and decision-making is hampered by lack of capacity to collect accurate data and limited mechanisms for communities to participate, while there is no social safety net to support the most vulnerable families. The very limited State capacity means that international aid agencies and civil society deliver most social services countrywide, both in emergency and non-emergency situations.

12. A key lesson from the country's first United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), 2011-2016, is the need to maintain core development programming, even during acute humanitarian crises, to prevent further erosion of the already limited capacity to deliver public services. As important is investing in capacities of subnational governments and communities to promote service continuity during crises and ensuring that conflict-sensitivity and peacebuilding are mainstreamed in all interventions. Another lesson is the significance of inter-agency collaboration, highlighted by the partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP), which helped to support the scaling up of national nutrition programming and promoted the recognition of the nutrition situation nationally and globally.

13. The 2015 *Situation Assessment of Children and Women in South Sudan* provides evidence on the magnitude and depth of problems facing children, women and communities. The volatile context and the lessons learned and gains made as a result of scaling up humanitarian interventions highlight the need for flexibility in programming, strengthening community resilience and building systems for delivery of basic social services.

14. UNICEF has the comparative advantage of being able to work holistically across sectors along the humanitarian to development continuum, using conflict-sensitive approaches and leveraging its strong working relationships at community and government levels. Through its equity focus and specialized mandate, the organization is well placed to address the rights of girls, women and young people, to integrate dialogue on conflict and peacebuilding activities with service delivery and to reach underserved communities. Service delivery and capacity development will therefore remain the cornerstones of the new programme, supported by policy dialogue, evidence-based advocacy, cross-sectoral linkages and strong partnerships.

Programme priorities and partnerships

15. The UNICEF programme of cooperation is fully aligned with the Peace Agreement and the United Nations country team Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF), two strategic documents that will shape development efforts and support the Government in adapting the Sustainable Development Goals to the local context.

16. The 2015 Peace Agreement represents the country's roadmap for progress until a national development framework is put in place in the transition to 2018 when

national elections are due. UNICEF will support the Peace Agreement through advocacy for the return, reintegration and resettlement of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees, and the provision of basic social services to the most vulnerable and conflict-affected children and communities, including demobilized children previously associated with armed groups (chapter I, 16.6, and chapter III, 1.1, 1.2.1 of the Agreement); advocacy for social sector budgeting (chapter IV, 6.2.2); the design of the social welfare development policy (chapter IV, 7.1.7); and the involvement of children and youth in peacebuilding and in developing national legislation (chapter I, 2.1.7, chapter IV, 3.1).

17. In January 2016, the two-year ICF replaced the UNDAF, which ended early to adapt to a shifting national context. The framework's principles of *realism, recovery, resilience* and *reaching the most vulnerable* echo the priorities of UNICEF. The imperatives to enable children to survive and thrive, reduce stunting, improve education access, quality and learning outcomes, achieve results for adolescents and scale up social protection provide clear foundations for UNICEF to contribute to the five strategic outcomes of the ICF: (a) More resilient communities; (b) Strengthened social services for the most vulnerable; (c) Strengthened peace and governance; (d) Invigorated local economy; and (e) Improved status of women and youth. The outcomes of the framework focus on both peacebuilding and laying foundations for inclusive development, allowing UNICEF to pursue its mandate while sharing information and developing synergies with other agencies in joint risk management, advocacy, fundraising, programming, implementation and monitoring of activities.

18. Recognizing the need to focus on the most critical issues in a volatile context, UNICEF will concentrate on key results that are achievable within two years. Initiatives will aim to protect the development gains made since the country's creation, address conflict-related losses and strengthen resilience, and continue advocating for the protection and promotion of children's rights. UNICEF will have a particular focus on empowering girls and women in the most disadvantaged communities, and improving access to and use of services while building community resilience to stresses and shocks. UNICEF will provide guidance and support in the return and reintegration of IDPs and refugees, concentrating on the immediate and long-term needs, rights and welfare of children, youth and women.

19. The overall goal of the country programme is that, by June 2018, 2.4 million children in South Sudan will have improved access to integrated basic social services and increased fulfilment of their rights. The emphasis will be on empowering girls, supporting the return and reintegration of displaced populations and building the resilience of the most disadvantaged communities. An important strategy will be to ensure a continuum of UNICEF development and humanitarian programming in an environment in which the humanitarian response is expected to be required to remain at a very high level over the next two years. UNICEF will pursue environmentally-responsible implementation strategies such as the use of solar power for water systems and the integration of climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction into the national curriculum.

20. **The health programme** will contribute to the improved and equitable use of maternal, newborn and child health and HIV services by infants, children, adolescents and pregnant and lactating women, especially those from poor and marginalized groups, strengthening social services (ICF outcome 2), building

resilience (outcome 1) and improving the status of women and youth (outcome 5) through:

(a) *Strengthening routine immunization and polio response* by supporting the delivery of integrated immunization services closer to communities and reducing the need for vaccination campaigns. New vaccines will be introduced and coverage of polio, measles and tetanus immunization increased by strengthening the cold chain and improving immunization programme management.

(b) *Focusing on three of the major killers of children under five — malaria, pneumonia and diarrhoea* — by supporting the development and dissemination of the National Child Health Policy and strategies to scale up an Integrated Child Health Programme through implementation of Boma Health Initiatives (community health services) to fill the current service delivery gap for prompt treatment of children under five.

(c) *Enhancing maternal and newborn health*, the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and early infant diagnosis of HIV by coordinating national and local efforts, and by increasing the number of facilities offering basic and comprehensive emergency obstetric and newborn care services, including during humanitarian response and disease outbreaks.

(d) *Institutionalizing birth registration services* in the context of a national civil registration system by building on the national birth notification and registration exercise that will help to ensure the recognition of children's identity and rights to basic services.

(e) *Supporting the creation of an enabling policy and institutional environment* to effectively scale up delivery of quality maternal, neonatal and child health services in both humanitarian and non-humanitarian settings.

21. **The nutrition programme** will contribute to the improved and equitable provision of evidence-based nutrition interventions for children and for women of childbearing age, including pregnant and lactating women. It will support ICF outcomes 1, 2, and 5 while building sector coordination capacity in emergency and non-emergency settings through:

(a) *Strengthening the capacity of health facilities and communities* to provide quality community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) services following national guidelines, by integrating nutrition services in primary health care centres and units, managing supplies, mobilizing communities and directly implementing activities in hard-to-reach areas.

(b) *Increasing support to children, caregivers and communities for improved nutrition and provision of appropriate care and infant and young child feeding* (IYCF) through direct provision of and capacity-building on IYCF services and micronutrient supplementation and through strengthening links with water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) promotion activities.

(c) *Strengthening systems and capacity to scale up equitable, evidence-based nutrition interventions and produce robust data*, through the coordination of nutrition activities at national and state levels, implementation of nutrition surveys and assessments, capacity development of partners, and development of national guidelines and training packages for CMAM and IYCF, and strengthening strategic partnerships with the Government, communities and the agriculture sector.

22. **The water, sanitation and hygiene programme** will contribute to improved access to equitable and sustainable WASH services in conflict-affected, underserved and epidemic-prone communities. It will help to deliver quality, equitable and sustainable services (ICF outcomes 1 and 2), and prevent and respond to water-related diseases and focus on women and children (outcome 5) by:

(a) *Supporting the final push to eradicate guinea worm disease* by promoting improved hygiene practices, household water safety and safe sanitation in endemic and post-endemic villages.

(b) *Improving water supply* by developing associations of water users and small-scale service providers to support the rehabilitation of destroyed water systems in conflict and post-conflict rural and urban areas, creating public-private partnerships for maintenance, strengthening the capacity of water technicians' associations, increasing the number of WASH committees and, where relevant, introducing affordable and equitable water tariffs.

(c) *Increasing the number of open-defecation-free (ODF) villages* through community-led total sanitation, providing more affordable sanitation options, establishing a pool of master trainers at state and county levels and setting up a community mechanism for ODF monitoring.

(d) *Building WASH sector coordination capacity* to enable the Government at national, state and county levels to effectively lead and coordinate WASH activities in development and humanitarian action and strengthening linkages between the two.

(e) *Accelerating integrated hygiene promotion* focusing on high-impact activities that promote hand-washing with soap, support water safety at household level and maximize community participation in hygiene promotion linked with community-based nutrition activities.

23. **The education and adolescent development programme** will contribute to increased and more equitable access to quality basic education with learning outcomes for children aged 3 to 18, particularly adolescents, girls and other vulnerable groups. It will contribute to ICF outcomes 1, 2, and 5 through:

(a) *Strengthening systems to provide formal and alternative learning pathways* for disadvantaged and excluded children, with an emphasis on measurable learning outcomes. This will involve: implementing the national curriculum, developing a literacy and numeracy national assessment, supporting out-of-school children through the Accelerated Learning Programme (which provides primary education for overage children), scaling up flexible education services with life skills, peacebuilding and conflict-sensitive education for marginalized children, operationalizing the education monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategy, strengthening quality assurance systems and advocating for an increased budget for education.

(b) *Increasing attention to early childhood development (ECD)* and strengthening interventions that support the transition from pre-primary to primary, and from primary to secondary education through the development and implementation of an integrated ECD strategy, the formation of coordinating mechanisms that will, in the long term, improve quality and contribute to increased student retention and promotion once they enter primary school.

(c) *Increasing national, subnational and community capacity for education service delivery* to protect and provide education to children and adolescents in emergency and non-emergency settings aligned with child-friendly school standards, the South Sudan Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies and the UNICEF Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action.

24. **The child protection programme** will focus on strengthening systems and capacities to provide gender-sensitive responses to address and reduce the risk of exploitation, violence and abuse of children and adolescents, with a focus on girls (contributing to ICF outcomes 2 and 5), and will contribute to strengthen peace (outcome 3) in emergency and non-emergency settings, through:

(a) *Building capacity to promote sustainable community-based child protection responses* and supporting the Government to expand and strengthen the justice system, including through the adoption of child-friendly legal procedures for children in contact with the law, with a priority to strengthen birth registration within the national civil registration system.

(b) *Providing emergency child protection and services addressing gender-based violence against children* focusing on the most urgent and life-saving opportunities, including gender-based violence prevention and response, family tracing and reunification, psychosocial support, release and reintegration of children associated with armed forces and armed groups, and mine-risk education. This will include helping the child protection subcluster (CPSC) to improve the quality of services and accountability to children.

(c) *Sustaining advocacy for the rights of children* by strengthening the collection, analysis and use of information through the MRM, situation monitoring, assessments of programme implementation, research on child protection and gender-based violence to support increased allocation of resources and the scaling up of high-impact interventions. Maintain a leading role in coordination structures, including the technical working groups on justice for children and on civil registration.

25. **The social policy programme** will contribute to improve knowledge, the policy environment and systems for excluded and disadvantaged children, contributing to ICF outcomes 2 and 5 through:

(a) *Evidence generation, analysis, policy dialogue and advocacy*, including child-focused multisectoral, multi-agency analyses and monitoring of vulnerability will help to assess child poverty, advocate for the rights of children and women, and support partners in developing programmes and policies and advocating for improved legislation and fiscal space to realize these rights.

(b) *Building social protection capacity to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience* by supporting the Government to set up a child-sensitive social protection system in collaboration with WFP and the World Bank. The system will help to better map vulnerability, target beneficiaries, deliver social protection services and monitor and evaluate initiatives. It will include a government-led pilot child grant programme to help extremely poor families to reduce undernutrition and increase school attendance of their children.

(c) *Capacity development in social inclusion*: UNICEF will improve the timeliness, relevance and quality of the knowledge produced and used for advocacy

and development of more inclusive, conflict-sensitive and child-centred programmes and policies. It will promote the use of participatory approaches that give a voice to children, youth and vulnerable communities.

26. **The programme effectiveness component** will ensure the programme is effectively designed, coordinated and managed, both centrally and in field offices, to meet quality standards and achieve results for children. External communication will raise awareness of the situation of marginalized children and youth and strengthen the capacity of the media, civil society, children and youth to advocate for policy change promoting children's rights and welfare. Communication-for-development approaches will support emergency and development programmes to promote the adoption of behaviours that increase the demand for and utilization of life-saving, care and social services, as well as community participation in programme planning and monitoring. It will focus on girls, youth, adolescents and mothers, empowering them to eliminate negative behaviours, address violence and increase their participation in decision-making. Operational support and field operations will be critical components to deliver on effectiveness.

Implementing strategies

27. UNICEF will focus on service delivery, especially in remote and conflict-affected areas, working with civil society organizations to supplement government capacity, delivering essential supplies and providing services to the most vulnerable. UNICEF will develop an early warning system and will ensure vulnerability-focused and risk-informed programming while adapting its support to different country situations. Concurrently, UNICEF will support demand generation for services and the creation of permanent systems by building the capacity of government and non-governmental organizations, local authorities and communities to gradually assume their own responsibilities. To develop an enabling policy environment, evidence generated from research and programme monitoring will support policy dialogue and equity-focused advocacy. UNICEF will strengthen collaboration between sectors across development and humanitarian initiatives and will continue to support sector and cluster coordination in education (with Save the Children) and WASH, nutrition, health and child protection (in collaboration with the Government, key implementing partners and bilateral agencies).

Partnerships

28. UNICEF will continue to work with the ministries of Finance and Economic Planning; Health; Education, Science and Technology; Gender, Child and Social Welfare; Energy, Dams, Irrigation and Water Resources; Interior and Wildlife Conservation; Justice; and Information at the national and state levels; the National Bureau of Statistics; and the National Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission.

29. In a context where most social services are delivered by non-governmental actors, it is key to establish strong partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations agencies and multilateral bodies. UNICEF will work with all United Nations agencies, the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) and the World Bank, local and international

NGOs, and global programmes such as the Global Partnership for Education, the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and the Scaling Up Nutrition movement. In hard-to-reach and conflict-affected areas, UNICEF will work with community structures, faith-based organizations and other civil society groups.

30. In Abyei, an administrative area whose final status is yet to be determined, the programme will continue to collaborate with the UNICEF Sudan Country Office on joint interventions and cross-sectoral support.

Summary budget table

	(In thousands of United States dollars)		
Programme component	*Regular resources*	*Other resources*	*Total*
Health	1 209	14 105	15 314
Nutrition	1 120	5 122	6 242
Water, sanitation and hygiene	1 120	13 600	14 720
Education and adolescent development	1 120	42 865	43 985
Child protection	1 412	10 716	12 128
Social policy	1 966	1 280	3 246
Programme effectiveness	8 353	11 444	19 797
Total	**16 300**	**99 132**	**115 432***

* It is estimated that $245 million will be needed in other resources emergency funds.

Programme and risk management

31. This country programme document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results aligned to the Interim Cooperation Framework and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

32. The ability to implement programming relies on key assumptions, including that the Peace Agreement will hold and that the dividends from peace can be quickly demonstrated; that government priorities can shift from security to development; that human rights principles, gender equality and social inclusion can be incorporated into the country's development plans; and that caregivers and communities are ready to adapt their sociocultural beliefs and practices over time. The country programme is also based on the assumption that adequate resources will be available for implementation, that UNICEF will continue to engage constructively with the Government and other partners in equity-based policy dialogue and programming; that safe access can be assured; that the concurrent implementation of development and humanitarian programmes will not overstretch resources; and that rapid staff turnover and possible loss of institutional memory does not disrupt the momentum in programming.

33. Key risks include the lack of reliable data preventing UNICEF from reaching the most vulnerable; the lack of funds; ongoing conflict; low capacity; weak support from the Government and delays in the supply chain undermining service delivery; humanitarian crises depleting programme resources and attention; price volatility and inflation further affecting food security; and the cost of service provision and political instability hindering the achievement of programme objectives.

34. To mitigate risks, UNICEF will work within the United Nations system to document successes and failures, monitor risks, build capacity for contingency planning and business continuity, strengthen community resilience, streamline conflict-sensitive monitoring systems, use third-party monitoring as relevant, and expand its donor and partner base. UNICEF will also work with partners to develop an early warning system and design risk reduction mechanisms in development activities to facilitate more effective humanitarian relief during crises. UNICEF will strengthen its national human resource base, hiring staff with competencies in both humanitarian and development work. UNICEF will continue to enhance the capacity of staff and partners to comply with the harmonized approach to cash transfers to mitigate financial risks in programme implementation.

Monitoring and evaluation

35. Monitoring for results will be strengthened within UNICEF, alongside improved programme planning and use of tools to manage information on partnership agreements and field operations for both development and humanitarian responses. The M&E framework will help to ensure rigorous, results-based management, and specific evaluations will be undertaken to inform programme strategy and design. UNICEF will continue to strengthen government capacity to collect, analyse and use programme and survey data — including implementing a multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS) — to obtain an accurate picture of the situation of vulnerable groups and to measure the impact of programmes and policies.

36. The ICF will serve as a United Nations-wide monitoring, reporting and accountability tool. UNICEF will work with other United Nations agencies to monitor progress in the achievement of its strategic outcomes, updating common indicators and conducting joint studies, analyses and evaluations.

Annex

Results and resources framework

South Sudan-UNICEF country programme of cooperation, July 2016-June 2018

Overall outcome: By June 2018, 2.4 million children in South Sudan will have improved access to integrated basic social services and will benefit from increased fulfilment of their rights, with a focus on empowering girls, supporting the return and reintegration of displaced populations, and building the resilience of the most disadvantaged communities to chronic stresses and sudden shocks.

Convention on the Rights of the Child: Articles 4, 6-7, 9-10, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28-29.

National priority: South Sudan Development Plan: Improved and expanded social services

Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF) outcomes involving UNICEF: 1. Strengthened community resilience; 2. Strengthened social services for the most vulnerable; 3. Strengthened peace and governance; 4. Reinvigorated local economy; 5. Improved status of women and youth.

ICF outcome indicator measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution:

Indicator 2.1. Proportion of births attended by skilled health professionals
Indicator 2.2. Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate in children and pregnant and lactating women
Indicator 2.3. Percentage of children and adults enrolled in education (gender-disaggregated)

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
Programme component: Health							
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcomes: 1. Health; 2. HIV and AIDS							
Improved and equitable use of maternal, newborn and child health and HIV services by infants, children, adolescents and pregnant and lactating women, especially those from poor and marginalized groups.	• Percentage of children under 1 year of age receiving Penta-3 vaccine Baseline: 58% (Ministry of Health (MoH) 2014) Target: 70% • Percentage of children aged 0-59 months treated for malaria Baseline: 51% (Sudan Household Health Survey,	Routine immunization and outreach EPI reports, MICS	• Immunization systems strengthened to deliver routine and supplementary services in emergency and non-emergency settings; • Improved capacity to provide integrated case management services for common childhood illnesses in emergency and non-emergency settings;	MoH at central and state levels WHO, UNAIDS	1 209	14 105	15 314

UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines and targets	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
					RR	OR	Total
	SHHS 2010) Target: 80% • Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel Baseline: 19% (SHHS 2010) Target: 30% • Percentage of pregnant women living with HIV on antiretroviral prophylaxis/treatment Baseline: 78% (SHHS 2010) Target 85%		• Strengthened systems to deliver integrated maternal and neonatal health, prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, early infant diagnosis and birth registration services.				
Programme component: Nutrition							
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome: 4. Nutrition							
Improved and equitable provision of evidence-based nutrition interventions for children, and for women of childbearing age, including pregnant and lactating women.	• Percentage of children aged 0-6 months in target areas exclusively breastfed Baseline: 45% (SHHS 2010) Target: 65% • Percentage of children aged 6-59 months receiving at least 1 dose of vitamin A supplementation Baseline: 90% (Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) 2015) Target: 90% • Death rate from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) Baseline: 0.36% (UNICEF 2015) Target: <10%	MICS, FSNMS	• Selected health facilities and communities able to provide quality integrated management of SAM, in line with national guidelines; • Enhanced support for children, caregivers and communities for improved nutrition and provision of appropriate care and infant and young child feeding in emergency and non-emergency settings; • Strengthened government and partner capacity to scale up equitable, evidence-based nutrition interventions and provision of robust data.	MoH	1 120	5 122	6 242

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
Programme component: Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)							
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome: 3. WASH							
Target population in conflict-affected, underserved and epidemic-prone communities has improved access to equitable and sustainable WASH services.	• Percentage of households with access to improved source of drinking water Baseline: 59% (WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) 2015) Target: 69% • Number of guinea worm cases reported Baseline: 5 (WHO, Early Warning and Disease Surveillance 2015) Target: 0 • Percentage of population with access to an improved sanitation facility Baseline: 7% (JMP 2015) Target: 15%	WASH Management Information System (MIS), field monitoring reports, evaluation reports	• Improved availability of affordable and sustainable safe water supply facilities in vulnerable areas, schools and health facilities; • Increased availability of sustainable sanitation facilities and improved hygiene practices at household and institutional level, with an emphasis on behaviour change and ODF communities; • Improved policy and knowledge management at national- and state-level government and within local civil society; • Effective WASH preparedness services and response for emergency-affected populations delivered in line with the Core Commitments for Children in Humanitarian Action.	Ministry of Electricity, Dams, Irrigation and Water Resources Oxfam GB WASH cluster partners Juba City Council State and county authorities	1 120	13 600	14 720
Programme component: Education and adolescent development							
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome: 5. Education							
Children aged 3-18, and particularly adolescents, girls and other vulnerable	• Percentage of children aged 3-6 enrolled in early childhood development centres.	EMIS	• Strengthened national systems to provide basic education and alternative learning, with life skills,	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology	1 120	42 865	43 985

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
groups, have increased and more equitable access to quality basic education with learning outcomes.	Baseline: Female 48%; Male 52% (Education Management Information System (EMIS) 2015) Target: Female 53%; Male 56% • Percentage of children aged 7-18 enrolled in formal primary or alternative education system. Baseline: Total 35%; Female 30%; Male 39% (EMIS 2015) Target: Total 42%; Female 35%; Male 45% • Primary education completion rate. Baseline: Total 9.95%; Female 6.2%; Male 13.7% (EMIS 2011) Target: Total, 10.5%; Female 7%; Male, 14%		peacebuilding and conflict-sensitive education for children and adolescents, including disadvantaged and excluded children, with measurable learning outcomes; • Increased support to Government and partners to improve transition from early childhood development to primary and primary to secondary education; • Improved national, subnational and community capacity to protect and provide quality education to children and adolescents.	European Union United Kingdom Department for International Development United States Agency for International Development Government of Norway WFP			
Programme component: Child protection							
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome: 6. Child protection							
Children and adolescents at risk of, or exposed to, violence, exploitation and abuse have their risk reduced, mitigated and, where possible, their safety, dignity and health restored.	• Number of children reached with birth notification services Baseline: 199,225 (UNICEF 2015) Target: 250,000 • Number of children and adolescents reached with critical child protection services Baseline: 367,807 (UNICEF 2015) Target: 800,000	MoH records, records from teaching and civil hospitals Survey reports CPSC database, (gender-based violence information management system)	• Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare (MGCSW), MoH and selected state ministries have laws and regulatory frameworks and service delivery systems in place to improve children's access to justice and birth registration services; • Children at risk of, or exposed to, violence, exploitation and abuse are increasingly able to access and benefit from higher quality core child protection	MGCSW MoH Ministry of Interior and Wildlife Conservation National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) Ministry of Justice Child Protection Unit of Sudan's People Liberation Army National Disarmament,	1 412	10 716	12 128

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
			and gender-based violence services in emergency and non-emergency settings.	Demobilisation and Reintegration Commission CPSC United Nations agencies UNMISS			
Programme component: Social policy							
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome: 7. Social inclusion							
Improved policy environment and system for disadvantaged and excluded children.	• Policy and design of key elements of permanent child-sensitive social protection system established. Baseline: n/a Target: Policy approved • Number of child recipients of child-grant project. Baseline: 0 Target: 2000	Project report	• Enhanced government capacity to deliver child-centred social protection services; • Strengthened UNICEF and partner capacity to produce equity-focused data, evidence-based evaluations and analytical studies.	MGCSW NBS World Bank WFP	1 966	1 280	3 246

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines and targets*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
Programme component: Programme effectiveness							
Country programmes efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and supported to meet quality standards in achieving results for children.	• Percentage of management and programme priorities indicators meeting the scorecard benchmarks Baseline: n/a Target: 100%	inSight Scorecard Dashboard	• Enhanced capacity of country office to effectively communicate on child rights issues; • Increased community demand for, and utilization of, life-saving, care and protective services; • Enhanced capacity of social and community networks and institutions for effectively engaging children, youth and women for development and peacebuilding.		8 353	11 444	19 797
Total resources					**16 300**	**99 132**	**115 432**

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United Nations Children's Fund
Executive Board
Annual session 2016
14-17 June 2016
Item 6 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Country programme document

Bangladesh

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Bangladesh is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $90,000,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $250,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2017 to 2020.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the annual session of 2016.

* E/ICEF/2016/5.

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Programme rationale

1. Bangladesh enters the era of the Sustainable Development Goals with a solid development base arising from progress on several Millennium Development Goal targets, including underweight children and hunger, gender parity in primary and secondary education, child and maternal mortality and access to improved drinking water and improved sanitation. The seventh five-year plan (2016-2020) of the Government of Bangladesh seeks to increase economic growth that is inclusive, pro-poor and adapted to an economy progressively powered by urban productivity and environmental sustainability. The plan also outlines targets for education, health, nutrition, access to safe water and sanitation, and gender equality.

2. Despite this considerable progress and the Government's strong commitment to reducing child poverty, equitable results for children, who comprise 40 per cent of the population, continue to be a significant concern. While the national poverty rate stands at 31.5 per cent, it varies from 46 to 26 per cent in Rangpur and Chittagong divisions, respectively. Subnational disparities are also evident in the coverage of basic social services between rural and urban locations and geographic regions and by gender and wealth. In particular, the provision of high-quality basic services to the urban poor and areas that are hard to reach or vulnerable to climate change remains a key challenge for achieving the Government's objective to inclusively distribute its prosperity.

3. Overall, the fast rate of economic development, propelled by the national goal of becoming a middle-income country by 2021, risks outpacing the country's human development and social change. The performance of Bangladesh in the global Human Development Index shows a 47 per cent improvement between 1990 and 2014, but even so, it remained ranked at 142 out of 188 countries. Without concerted efforts to accelerate and consolidate social gains, Bangladesh risks losing a unique opportunity to harness the potential for fast-tracked inclusive economic growth resulting from the demographic dividend.

4. A recent analysis of the impact of climate change on children recognized Bangladesh as one of the most climate change-vulnerable countries globally. International observers predict that the greater frequency and severity of natural hazards, namely the melting of the Himalayan glaciers, rising sea levels, a reduction in cultivable land and greater water scarcity, will adversely affect Bangladesh, leading to greater vulnerability for communities. Children are more likely than adults to die or be injured during disasters and, as a result of flooding, experience prolonged school closures as well as illness due to unsafe drinking water and skin diseases from washing with saline or polluted water. In addition, families who lose their livelihood due to climate change may be forced to migrate, often to urban slums, which in turn lack adequate basic services. In recent decades, the Government has invested more than $10 billion to make the country less vulnerable to natural disasters.[1]

5. Bangladesh has witnessed rapid and large-scale urbanization in the past 20 years, with more than 50 million people currently living in urban areas. Projections suggest that in 30 years, half the country's population will reside in urban areas.

[1] Government of Bangladesh, *Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan 2009* (Dhaka, 2009).

Employment opportunities, driven by the growing ready-made-garment sector, along with the forced migration of communities affected by disaster and climate change, have led to unplanned urban growth without the adequate provision of basic services. Such initiatives as the National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme support the strengthening of capacities at the municipal level to address rapid urbanization. However, sectoral policies are designed primarily for rural service delivery, and urban policies are still under development, with the notable exception of the National Urban Health Policy (approved in 2014). Against this backdrop, the private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have stepped in to fill the gaps in social services. Such services are often unaffordable for low-income users, however, and present continued challenges in terms of quality and sustainability.

6. Despite the progress of Bangladesh regarding health outcomes, the agenda for ensuring the well-being of young children and their mothers is still unfulfilled. The significant reduction in under-five mortality, from 144 (1990) to 38 (2015) per 1,000 live births,[2] has been hampered by inferior progress in neonatal mortality, which fell only from 63 (1990) to 23 (2015) per 1,000 live births.[3] In addition, the maternal mortality ratio stands at 176 per 100,000 live births,[4] with most deaths due to delivery by unskilled birth attendants at home and a lack of comprehensive emergency obstetric care from a skilled provider at a medical facility. Progress in eliminating childhood stunting has decreased, with rates falling from 68 to 43 per cent between 1986 and 2007,[5] but declining at a slower rate from 2007 to 2014, from 43 per cent to 36 per cent.[6] Furthermore, it is estimated that 38 per cent of all children are now born with a low birthweight.

7. Ensuring the use of safe drinking water remains a challenge, as 41 per cent of the population drink water from sources with faecal contamination and 25 per cent drink water with a level of arsenic above international standards. Only 61 per cent of the population use an improved toilet facility and 59 per cent have a specific place for handwashing equipped with soap and water.[7] Data on safely managed sanitation, including emptying, transport and proper treatment, are lacking.

8. School-age children face significant challenges relating to their right to high-quality education and protection. According to the National Student Assessment (2013), only one in four children in grade 5 have the required competencies in mathematics and Bangla, and most schools do not have functional gender- or disability-responsive water, sanitation and menstrual hygiene facilities. A lack of safety and the high prevalence of sexual harassment and abuse in public places contribute to girls' dropout from schools. It is estimated that some 4.6 million

[2] Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, "Levels and trends in child mortality", 2015.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation, "Trends in maternal mortality, 1990-2015", estimates by WHO, UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund, the World Bank Group and the Population Division, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.
[5] Mercedes de Onis, Edward A. Frongillo and Monika Blössner, "Is malnutrition declining? An analysis of changes in levels of child malnutrition since 1980", World Health Organization (WHO) Bulletin 2000, 78 (10), and Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey (BDHS) 2007.
[6] National Institute of Population Research and Training, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2014 (Dhaka, 2015).
[7] UNICEF and WHO, *25 Years: Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water: 2015 Update and MDG Assessment* (Geneva, 2015).

children of primary-school age are out of school,[8] most of them in urban slums and disaster-prone and hard-to-reach areas. Moreover, a recent survey estimated that 1.7 million children, mostly boys, are engaged in child labour, one in every four of them aged between 6 and 11 years.[9]

9. For adolescent girls and boys, a wide set of deprivations remain unaddressed. In spite of a 95-per-cent transition rate from primary to secondary education, only 46 per cent of children attend secondary school, the lowest proportion in South Asia.[10] Furthermore, only an estimated 6 per cent of schools have menstrual hygiene facilities, resulting in many adolescent girls missing up to five days of school per month. Child marriage remains widely accepted and extremely common, with 52 per cent of girls aged 20 to 24 married before age 18.[11] Adolescent nutrition remains an issue, with 29 per cent of girls malnourished and presenting high levels of micronutrient deficiencies.[12] This is particularly significant given that the adolescent birth rate stands at 113 per 1,000 live births, one of the highest worldwide.[13] Many married adolescents experience and accept physical and sexual violence (33 per cent of adolescent girls believe a husband is justified in hitting his wife).[14] Moreover, adolescent girls are vulnerable to trafficking and child marriage in the context of natural disasters, to which Bangladesh is highly prone.

10. Raising awareness and prioritizing investments for children's rights is a central challenge for Bangladesh. The Government's commitment to developing child-focused budgeting starting in the 2015/16 fiscal year has not yet been fully implemented. At the local and national levels, a lack of timely information on the effective coverage of social services affects the capacity of government to make informed policy decisions. Media reporting on children shapes public perceptions, but is frequently insensitive, especially when reporting on crimes committed against or by minors. The recent National Social Security Strategy, which seeks to consolidate 143 programmes into simplified life-cycle-based schemes, provides an opportunity to target child poverty, promote social equity and reduce leakages and inefficiencies.

11. Gender disparities in Bangladesh are rooted in the highly patriarchal nature of its society. Girls' secondary education is often interrupted due to child marriage, violence against girls and women is high (two out of every three women are subjected to physical violence from their husband during their lifetime) and participation by women in the labour force remains low, at 34 per cent.[15] The Government acknowledged the existence of gender inequalities in its eighth report on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, however continues to maintain its reservation on article 2. While several laws and policies for the protection of girls and women exist (e.g., the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1980, and the National Women Development Policy 2011) implementation remains a challenge. Bangladesh has a strong women's movement,

[8] Bangladesh Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 2012/2013) and projections from the Bangladesh Population and Housing Census 2011.
[9] Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Child labour force survey, 2013.
[10] MICS 2012/2013.
[11] Ibid.
[12] Ibid.
[13] BDHS 2014.
[14] BDHS 2011.
[15] World Bank, "Bangladesh development update", 2015.

combined with an active presence throughout the country of NGOs, whose involvement in policy reform and engagement at the community level contributes substantially to addressing inequities affecting girls and women.

12. While Bangladesh has ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, national laws, policies and services do not fully consider the disadvantages of people with disabilities, including children. Data on children with disabilities are limited and inconsistent, as the estimated proportion of children with disabilities ranges from 1.4 per cent[16] to 17.5 per cent.[17] Furthermore, gendered social norms and cultural beliefs lead to discrimination within the family, community and workplace. Given the limited reach of existing social protection systems, families are not able to respond to their children's needs or advocate for their right to survival, development and protection, and they are frequently unaware of existing services. Professionals in the health and education sectors are insufficiently trained to detect disabilities in young children, when they are at the age when intervention has the greatest effect, or to provide children with high-quality specialized care and services.[18]

13. In line with lessons learned from the previous country programme and confirmed by the evaluation of the strategic positioning of UNICEF in Bangladesh, investments will be made to strengthen the decentralized presence of the organization at the divisional level and to bolster disaster preparedness and response capability in coordination with the Government, civil society and other United Nations agencies. The evaluation recognized the ability of UNICEF to access high-level policymakers in Dhaka while also maintaining a strong presence in the field as some of its key comparative advantages. The central office in Dhaka will focus on programme design, management and technical oversight, with functional accountabilities for upstream policy work, direct implementation in urban slums and peri-urban activities in the capital. The seven divisional offices will work on the planning and monitoring of implementation and convergence at the field level. Geographical targeting will be guided by a set of multidimensional child deprivation indicators and subnational risk assessments and mappings. On the basis of lessons learned from the previous country programme, UNICEF will also strengthen its engagement with emerging issues, including climate change, building on the successful piloting of the managed aquifer recharge and the cookstove project, and with urban programming. This includes lessons from the pioneering deployment of district nutrition officers to support government systems in the identification and removal of barriers to tackling malnutrition, including the management of acute malnutrition.

Programme priorities and partnerships

14. Consistent with the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2014-2017, the overall goal of the country programme is to support the efforts of Bangladesh to advance the universal realization of the rights of children, particularly the most disadvantaged and excluded. These include children, adolescents and their communities living in poverty and areas that are hard to reach or vulnerable to climate change and disaster,

[16] Government of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Population and Housing Census 2011.
[17] MICS 2006.
[18] UNICEF, "Situation analysis on children with disabilities in Bangladesh", 2014.

those living in urban slums, living with disabilities or infected with, affected by or at risk of HIV/AIDS and those from ethnic and religious minorities.

15. The programme has been developed in close dialogue with the Government to ensure its alignment with the seventh five-year plan, sector plans and the in-country process to define Sustainable Development Goal indicators, as well as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2017-2020, the concluding observations of the Committee on the Rights of the Child and lessons from the midterm review of the country programme. On the basis of a United Nations-wide agreement with the Government, the duration of the present country programme has been set to four years in order to further align United Nations planning cycles with the time frame of the national development plans.

16. In order to foster convergence in addressing multidimensional deprivations that affect children, the programme outcomes have been formulated following a life-cycle approach: (a) newborns/infants and their mothers, and young children; (b) children of primary-school age; and (c) adolescents. These programme outcomes will be supported by an overarching component (d) on social inclusion and an increasing awareness of children's rights. At the core of the results of UNICEF will be the strengthening of national and subnational capacities, including continued support in building systems that enhance effectiveness and sustainability, and addressing issues of equity, including gender, as well as cross-sectoral collaboration within UNICEF and between partners. Emergency preparedness and response, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation will be mainstreamed into the programmatic outputs and reflected in output indicators. The underlying assumptions are that children's rights, in particular for the most vulnerable children, remain a priority for the Government and development partners; that the Government recognizes the age-specific needs and deprivations across the different stages of the life cycle; and that the Government will undertake regular disaster-risk assessments and actions.

17. Strategic emphasis will be given to (a) evidence generation, policy dialogue and advocacy; (b) equity-responsive and resilient service delivery; and (c) partnership and participation. This mix of strategies aims to ensure a balance between upstream and downstream work against the background of the transition of Bangladesh towards middle-income status. It also reflects a lesson learned from past cooperation on the need to strengthen policy and advocacy in order to foster government ownership and sustainability, while nevertheless maintaining a presence in service delivery and demand generation. Risk-informed programming will be a key cross-cutting strategy to ensure the effective preparedness and response to natural and man-made disasters, with strengthened country capacities to analyse and manage risks, particularly relating to floods, droughts and the impacts of climate change, and to enhance community resilience and the capacity to deliver results for children in urban slums. This will include strengthened partnerships with local authorities and NGOs and engagement with the private sector for results beyond corporate social responsibility.

Young children and their mothers

18. The overall vision for the success of this component is that infants, young children and their mothers and families will use high-quality social services in a

safe environment, and will be empowered to practise positive behaviours. The outcome will address challenges and national priorities by reducing neonatal mortality and morbidity, addressing childhood stunting, expanding birth registration and increasing the use of safe drinking water and basic sanitation facilities.

19. UNICEF will emphasize strategic advocacy for policy implementation, including strategies and guidelines to facilitate the operationalization of the comprehensive Early Childhood Care and Development Programme. Sectoral ministries and departments will be assisted to develop integrated, costed action plans and to advocate for increased resource allocations and use to reach the most deprived children and areas. As a member of the health sector consortium, and reflecting the approaches outlined in its Strategy for Health 2016-2030, UNICEF will continue to work closely with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to promote the shift of health systems based on vertical, disease-specific interventions towards universal health coverage, namely, a more comprehensive health-systems approach that incorporates a holistic consideration of children's right to health at all stages of the life cycle. UNICEF will also work with partners to increase the number of newborns registered as soon as possible following birth. The organization will advocate for the scale-up of innovative models for the realization of children's right to safe and disaster-resilient water and basic sanitation, including by working more with the private sector. In education, UNICEF will continue to advocate for the expansion of preschool services and for the integration of preschool into the education sector-wide approach. Furthermore, UNICEF will advocate for agricultural policies to include nutritional analysis and nutrition-sensitive interventions.

20. Services will be strengthened, with a focus on emergency obstetric care, to facilitate the scale-up of special newborn-care units and services for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and for early infant diagnosis and treatment of HIV in selected target areas. UNICEF will promote the mainstreaming of the practices of the Early Childhood Care and Development Programme, using the 1,000-day approach to favour good nutrition during pregnancy; birth registration; early detection; interventions covering children with disabilities; the tackling of malnutrition, including micronutrient supplementation; and family and community support. UNICEF will continue to support the Government in the local adaptation of ready-to-use therapeutic foods into the roll-out of community-based management of acute malnutrition. Additionally, investments will be made in climate-resilient and cost-effective water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure and hygiene protocols in health facilities.

21. Evidence-based communication for development strategies, such as interpersonal communication, social mobilization, community engagement and media campaigns, as well as partnerships with local authorities, community-based structures, NGOs and civil society organizations, will be used to improve service utilization and household practices. Communication efforts will encourage families and communities to engage in dialogue with service providers and local authorities and demand high-quality social services.

Girls and boys of primary-school age

22. The overall vision of success is that boys and girls of primary-school age will learn equitably in an environment that is healthy, safe and resilient. The outcome will, in particular, support the strengthening of the equitable coverage of inclusive formal and non-formal high-quality primary education and the prevention of violence against children in schools and communities.

23. Strategic advocacy will be carried out in support of bettering investments in the quality of education and ensuring children's progress to secondary education (formal and non-formal and second-chance education). Targeted research will generate evidence on the education returns relating to investment in WASH in schools, including the benchmarking of WASH facilities and practices, the promotion of handwashing and hygiene and the adoption of technical designs for inclusive and climate-resilient WASH in schools.

24. In order to address the disproportionate deprivations affecting minorities and children with disabilities, UNICEF and its partners will work at the policy level to promote the protection, education and integration of children with disabilities and to develop strategies to promote education for children from ethnic minorities. Following the recent approval of the Education in Emergencies framework by the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education, UNICEF will provide technical assistance for the revision of the primary-school curriculum as well as teacher training packages that will include disaster risk reduction (DRR) and emergency aspects.

25. UNICEF will support the development of gender-responsive, disaster-resilient service delivery models to improve the quality and continuity of primary education, including during disasters, and to reach the most marginalized and excluded girls and boys through such approaches as child friendly schools and gender-responsive, ability-based teaching and learning methods. In doing so, it will strengthen the capacities of relevant ministries as well as departments and agencies for better planning, implementation and monitoring through the use of data in order to promote accountability for children. Moreover, UNICEF supports the establishment of second-chance-education learning centres in emergency and non-emergency situations.

26. By means of advocacy and technical support, UNICEF will continue to contribute to strengthening the child protection system to address violence against children. Legal reform and advocacy will be carried out to ensure the further harmonization with the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The capacity of stakeholders will be developed to support the enforcement of the Children Act 2013 through the extension of functional referral systems that address violence against children. Technical assistance will be deployed to strengthen the core functions of the Ministry of Social Welfare to regulate, oversee and monitor child welfare. Furthermore, data collection and research will be undertaken on violence against and the abuse and exploitation of children, essentially to design interventions and strategies and to set targets to mutually monitor and report progress in ensuring the protection of all children.

27. Behaviour and social change communication aimed at parents, caregivers and key community leaders will focus on addressing behavioural and gendered sociocultural barriers and bottlenecks to keeping children in a stimulating environment and safe from such harmful practices as the acceptance of violence

against children in communities, at home or at school and addressing stigma and discrimination around disability. Communication efforts will also focus on enhancing community participation in school-level planning. Lastly, children themselves will be supported to seek professional care and to report incidents of violence through referral mechanisms and social protection schemes.

Adolescents as agents of change

28. The overall vision of success for this outcome area is that adolescents will use high-quality basic social services in a safe, supportive and protective environment and will be active agents of behaviour and social change. The outcome area will focus on keeping adolescents in school, improving adolescent health and well-being, protecting adolescents from harmful practices, increasing their participation and ending child marriage. The outcome area will also focus on DRR and development.

29. At the policy level, UNICEF will strengthen national capacities to plan, budget, coordinate, implement and monitor a comprehensive, multisector national strategy for adolescents, sector-specific strategies and the costed National Action Plan to End Child Marriage. These efforts will be supported by the piloting of an adolescent index to track adolescent-sensitive indicators and advocate for their integration into national monitoring systems.

30. UNICEF will pilot a comprehensive package of adolescent and gender-friendly health, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, WASH and menstrual hygiene management and formal and non-formal education services and advocate for the increased investments needed to ensure the rights of adolescents. There will be an emphasis on improving access to adolescent-friendly health services and counselling in public health facilities in targeted districts, non-formal and vocational training and learning, and education in life-skills. UNICEF will continue to support cash transfers and social protection measures for at-risk adolescents and to protect those vulnerable to child marriage or mitigate the impact of child marriage on already-married adolescents.

31. A range of communication for development approaches will be used to inform and engage with adolescents and their families and communities on adolescent rights and the effect of harmful social practices. Through the expansion and strengthening of existing participation platforms, adolescents will be empowered to voice their concerns, access information, demand and use services, avoid risky behaviours and engage as active agents of change. Families and communities will be informed and mobilized to contribute to an enabling environment that protects adolescent rights.

Social inclusion and increased awareness of child rights

32. The overall vision of success for this outcome area is to develop policies that address the structural causes of inequities in order to advance the realization and create awareness of children's rights. This outcome will focus on advocating for children's rights, increasing resources for investments in children, strengthening social protection and enhancing the capacity of national and decentralized structures

to voice and address children's issues, with a specific focus on gender, disabilities, urbanization and environmental sustainability.

33. UNICEF will support activities to promote child participation and the awareness of child rights, including through digital communication channels and a children's caucus in Parliament. The Ministry of Information will be supported to improve the policy environment and strengthen subnational capacities for community mobilization and engagement on child-related issues. Central to the work of UNICEF will be the dissemination of and follow-up on the concluding observations of the fifth periodic report of Bangladesh on the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Children Act of 2013, as well as partnering with the private sector on results for the most deprived children.

34. The Ministry of Finance will be supported to institutionalize child-focused budgeting as a mechanism to monitor investments in children and promote mutual accountability, coupled with sector-specific analysis of the quality of expenditures. Furthermore, UNICEF, in coordination with the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, will continue to monitor the situation on children, adolescents and women through multiple indicator cluster surveys and to support the national capacity to assess social service coverage through innovative real-time data collection mechanisms that inform decision-making, in addition to thematic surveys and analysis around emerging issues. UNICEF will support evidence generation and conduct advocacy for the full recognition and inclusion of children in the policy discourse on environmental sustainability and urban development. Greater emphasis will be given to identifying and documenting scalable innovations within and outside the UNICEF programme.

35. Local government structures at the division, district, upazila and union levels will be supported in order to identify and prioritize investments in children by means of evidence-based planning and monitoring. UNICEF will work with partners, especially the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, to build a strong network to enhance the capacity of local authorities in support of the outcome areas of the country programme.

Programme effectiveness

36. The programme effectiveness component covers activities relating to programme management, including technical and strategic assistance. It also covers the cost of programme coordination and the management of cross-cutting issues for high-quality country programming and reporting. These include policy, guidance and technical support on such issues as performance monitoring, evaluation, external relations, public advocacy, DRR and climate resilience, field services, the harmonized approach to cash transfers, gender mainstreaming, supply and information technology as well as office compliance with carbon off-setting standards.

Summary budget table

Programme component	*(In thousands of United States dollars)*		
	Regular resources	*Other resources*	*Total*
Young children and their mothers	15 000	110 500	125 500
Boys and girls of primary-school age	20 000	37 500	57 500
Adolescents as agents of change	20 000	55 000	75 000
Social inclusion and increased awareness on child rights	20 000	20 000	40 000
Programme effectiveness	15 000	27 000	42 000
Total	**90 000**	**250 000**	**340 000**

Programme and risk management

37. The country programme will be implemented within UNDAF 2017-2020. UNICEF contributes greatly to the UNDAF outcome: "develop and implement improved social policies and programmes that focus on good governance, the reduction of structural inequalities and the advancement of vulnerable individuals and groups". This is an area of joint programming with other United Nations agencies, including the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), on child marriage. As Chair of the UNDAF Monitoring and Evaluation Group and the country focal point for the Sustainable Development Goals, UNICEF will directly contribute to improved coordination and coherence within the United Nations.

38. UNICEF will position itself to manage risks relating to natural hazards, the national political environment and diminishing aid flows due to changes in the global aid environment as well as the country's transition towards middle-income status. To mitigate these risks, UNICEF will continue to implement risk-informed programming and to manage and monitor the identified risks together with its partners; implement business-continuity measures during times of instability; and proactively engage with new donors, including by partnering with the private sector and nurturing relationships with existing donors. The Government's increased capacity to raise its own resources represents a significant opportunity, and UNICEF will continue to advocate for qualitative and quantitative improvements to social-sector budgets that benefit children.

39. The CPD outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and the resources assigned to the programme at the country level. The accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

Monitoring and evaluation

40. The indicators in the integrated results and resources matrix and the integrated monitoring and evaluation plan will form the basis of results monitoring. Together with other partners, UNICEF will continue to invest in the capacity of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and sectoral management information systems, to produce, analyse and disseminate high-quality data and to monitor progress towards national and international development goals, including through real-time innovative data-collection mechanisms that inform decisions and promote mutual accountability for the most deprived children. Biannual programme reviews will be used to take stock of the results achieved, identify opportunities and risks and make programmatic adjustments where needed.

41. On the basis of the findings of the 2014 formative evaluation of the Monitoring Results for Equity System of UNICEF (MoRES) and the Bangladesh case study, UNICEF and its partners will continuously assess barriers and bottlenecks to achieving programme results, in particular for the most disadvantaged groups. Wherever possible, this work will build upon existing data-collection systems through the analysis of child deprivations to promote national dialogue and policy actions.

42. Independent evaluations will be conducted and jointly managed with the Government for programme learning and accountability, as well as to provide evidence on innovative or pilot interventions prior to scale-up.

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39. The CPD outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and the resources assigned to the programme at the country level. The accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

Monitoring and evaluation

40. The indicators in the integrated results and resources matrix and the integrated monitoring and evaluation plan will form the basis of results monitoring. Together with other partners, UNICEF will continue to invest in the capacity of the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and sectoral management information systems, to produce, analyse and disseminate high-quality data and to monitor progress towards national and international development goals, including through real-time innovative data-collection mechanisms that inform decisions and promote mutual accountability for the most deprived children. Biannual programme reviews will be used to take stock of the results achieved, identify opportunities and risks and make programmatic adjustments where needed.

41. On the basis of the findings of the 2014 formative evaluation of the Monitoring Results for Equity System of UNICEF (MoRES) and the Bangladesh case study, UNICEF and its partners will continuously assess barriers and bottlenecks to achieving programme results, in particular for the most disadvantaged groups. Wherever possible, this work will build upon existing data-collection systems through the analysis of child deprivations to promote national dialogue and policy actions.

42. Independent evaluations will be conducted and jointly managed with the Government for programme learning and accountability, as well as to provide evidence on innovative or pilot interventions prior to scale-up.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Bangladesh-UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2017-2020

Convention on the Rights of the Child: articles 1, 6, 7, 13, 18-19, 23-24, 28-30, 32, 34 and 40 **National priorities:** *Health* – under 5 mortality and infant mortality; maternal mortality; immunization; skilled birth attendance; *Water and Sanitation* – safe drinking water for rural and urban populations, access to improved sanitation; *Nutrition* – underweight and stunting in children under five, exclusive breastfeeding; *Education* – net enrolment for primary and secondary levels, primary completion rates; *Protection* – ending child marriage.
Sustainable Development Goals alignment: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8; cross-cutting Goals: 10, 16 and 17 **UNDAF outcomes involving UNICEF:** Develop and implement improved social policies and programmes that focus on good governance, reduction of structural inequalities and advancement of vulnerable individuals and groups.
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan outcome(s): outcomes 1-7

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
1. By 2020, women, infants and young children in Bangladesh, especially the most disadvantaged (with disabilities or living in urban, remote and disaster-prone areas), access and utilize high-quality social services in a safe environment, and their families are empowered to practise positive behaviour.	Women 15 to 49 years are attended at least four times during their pregnancy by any provider for reasons related to the pregnancy (percentage) B: 31 (2014) T: 40 (2020)	Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), health sector-wide approach	By 2020, policies and programmes are contributing to enhance an enabling environment for the realization of the rights of young children and their mothers. By 2020, integrated services have been strengthened in national and subnational systems to support the well-being of infants, young children and their mothers. By 2020, the quality of service delivery and the effective coverage of social services has improved for infants, young children and their mothers. By 2020, communities and institutions have improved capacity and knowledge regarding essential household behaviours and practices that promote the overall well-being of infants, young children and their mothers.	Early childhood care and development policy, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, national WASH strategy	15 000	110 500	125 500
	Live births attended by a skilled provider (percentage) B: 42 (2014) T: 65 (2020) Lowest quintile B: 27 (2013) T: TBD (2020)	DHS, multiple indicator cluster survey (MICS)					
	Children 6 to 23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (percentage) B: 23 (2014) T: 27 (2020)	DHS					
	Proportion of households using basic sanitation facilities (percentage) B: 61 (2015) T: 70 (2020)	World Health Organization (WHO)/UNICEF Joint Multipurpose Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
2. By 2020, boys and girls of primary-school age, especially the most disadvantaged, live and are learning equitably in an inclusive, healthy, safe and resilient environment.	Schools with adequate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities. Schools with: (a) safe drinking water and (b) functional toilet (percentage) B: (a): 83; (b): 71 (2015) T: (a): 90; (b): 80 (2020)	Annual sector performance report	By 2020, there is a strengthened national and subnational capacity to legislate, plan, coordinate and budget gender-responsive and inclusive social protection measures and programmes benefiting all girls and boys aged 6 to 10 years in a child-friendly and disaster-resilient environment. By 2020, national and subnational education, WASH and protection systems have the technical, management and financial capacities to provide high-quality learning, services and protection against violence to girls and boys, including children with disabilities and children in hard-to-reach areas and in emergency and non-emergency situations. By 2020, parents and communities have improved capacity and knowledge on key care and protective behaviours that promote the well-being of primary school-aged children.	Education sector-wide approach, Ministry of Social Welfare	20 000	37 500	57 500
	Children (1 to 14 years) reporting physical violence (percentage) B: 66 (2013) T: 50 (2020)	MICS					
	Girls and boys achieving nationally defined learning competencies in grade 5 in Bangla and mathematics (percentage) Bangla: B: 25 (2013) T: 50 (2020) Mathematics: B: 26 (2013) T: 50 (2020)	National School Assessment Report					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
3. By 2020, adolescent girls and boys in Bangladesh, especially the most disadvantaged, access and utilize high-quality basic social services in a safe and protected environment, and are resilient and empowered as active agents of change.	Secondary school net attendance adjusted ratio (percentage) B: 46 (2013) T: 100 (2020) Girls: B: 52 (2013) T: 100 (2020) Boys: B: 40 (2013) T: 100 (2020)	MICS, DHS	By 2020, ministries have increased capacity to plan, budget, coordinate, implement and monitor a comprehensive national cross-sectoral strategy for the effective and equitable access of adolescent girls and boys to their rights. By 2020, the Government has increased capacity to expand and deliver a package of quality services for adolescent boys and girls, including during disasters and emergencies. By 2020, families and communities have strengthened capacity to support the improved and equitable development of adolescent girls and boys and to protect adolescent rights, with a focus on ending harmful social practices and promoting the uptake of new behaviours. By 2020, adolescent boys and girls from selected communities are engaged to develop desired behaviours and facilitate action to eliminate harmful social norms and practices, with a focus on ending child marriage.	National strategy for adolescents, sector-specific strategies and the costed National Action Plan to End Child Marriage	20 000	55 000	75 000
	Percentage of girls (15 to 19 years) currently married B: 34 (2013) T: 20 (2020)	MICS, DHS					
	Percentage of adolescent girls (15 to 19 years) with low body mass index (<18.5 kg/m^2) B: 25 (2011) T: 20 (2020)	Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey					
	Percentage of adolescents (15 to 19 years) with comprehensive knowledge about HIV B: 19 (2013) T: 50 (2020)	MICS					

UNICEF outcomes	*Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T)*	*Means of verification*	*Indicative country programme outputs*	*Major partners, partnership frameworks*	*Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)*		
					RR	*OR*	*Total*
4. By 2020, an enhanced policy environment and national and sub-national systems are in place for the realization of child rights, with a focus on equity, guided by knowledge and evidence.	Government spending as a percentage of budget on social sector interventions for children B: 11.4 (2013) T: To be determined (under discussion with Government as part of ongoing child-focused budgeting programme)	National budget estimates (Ministry of Finance)	By 2020, partners have increased awareness and capacity to advocate, innovate, engage communities and allocate resources to issues that affect the realization of the rights of the child. By 2020, government partners have increased capacity to monitor the situation of children and their multidimensional vulnerabilities and risks. By 2020, existing decentralized structures have increased capacity to plan, monitor, implement and evaluate interventions that address children's issues.	Convention on the Rights of the Child, Children Act 2013	20 000	20 000	40 000
	Number and proportion of districts, upazilas and unions that have integrated plans for children that are funded at 50 per cent District B: 31 per cent or 20 (2015) T: 62 per cent or 40 (2020) Upazila B: 12 per cent or 60 (2015) T: 40 per cent or 195 (2020) Union B: 6 per cent or 300 (2015) T: 40 per cent or 1,800 (2020)	Integrated plans, local capacity-building and community empowerment programme annual review/Economic Relations Division report					
Cross Sectoral					15 000	27 000	42 000
Total resources					**90 000**	**250 000**	**340 000**

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Extensions of ongoing country programmes

Note by the secretariat

Summary

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2009/11, this note informs the Executive Board of the first one-year extensions of the country programmes for Cabo Verde, the Central African Republic, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Gabon, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania and Ukraine, approved by the Executive Director.

The note further presents the reasons for the proposed one-year extensions of the country programmes for Burkina Faso and Yemen, following one-year extensions; and the proposed two-year extensions of the country programmes for the Philippines and Senegal. The Executive Board is requested to approve these programme extensions.

Draft decision

The Executive Board

1. *Takes note* of the one-year extensions of the country programmes for Cabo Verde, the Central African Republic, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Gabon, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania and Ukraine, which were approved by the Executive Director, as presented in table 1.

2. *Approves* the second one-year extensions of the country programmes for Burkina Faso and Yemen, and the two-year extensions of the country programmes for the Philippines and Senegal, as presented in table 2.

* E/ICEF/2016/5.

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Table 1
First extensions of one year (or less) of ongoing country programmes approved by the Executive Director

UNICEF-assisted country programme	*Original programme period*	*Year/period approved for extension*	*Reasons for the extension*
Cabo Verde	2012-2016	2017 (one-year extension)	– The country will hold parliamentary, presidential and local elections between the first and third quarters of 2016, which will delay the national planning calendar. Preparation of the new national Strategy Document for Growth and Poverty Reduction will only start once the new Government is formed. – To align with the one-year extension of the 2012-2016 United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), which will ensure that the new United Nations programmatic framework is aligned with the priorities established in the national Strategy Document. – To align with the one-year extensions being sought by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), noting that Cabo Verde is a joint office.
Central African Republic	2012-2016	2017 (one-year extension)	– Neither the current 2012-2016 UNDAF nor the Poverty Reduction Strategic Plan were fully implemented, due to a crisis that erupted in 2012 that led to the development of a United Nations interim framework aligned with the Government's transition road map. – To align the work of UNICEF with the priorities established by a newly elected Government.
Chile	2012-2016	2017 (one-year extension)	– The one-year extension aims to respond to emerging government priorities and new significant partnerships with government institutions that are addressing children's rights.
Dominican Republic	2012-2016	2017 (one-year extension)	– The one-year extension is based on a request from the Government to extend the 2012-2016 UNDAF. – As 2016 is an election year, the extension of the UNDAF and subsequent extension of the country programme documents (CPDs) of United Nations agencies will allow the agencies to align the priorities of the future programme of cooperation with those of the newly elected Government.
Gabon	2012-2016	2017 (one-year extension)	– Following the review of the 2011-2016 national strategic plan in 2015, the Government will make adjustments to the plan, which will serve to inform the development of a new national strategic plan for 2017-2021. – The Government has requested United Nations agencies to align their assistance framework with the yet-to-be-developed national strategic plan for 2017-2021.

UNICEF-assisted country programme	*Original programme period*	*Year/period approved for extension*	*Reasons for the extension*
Kyrgyzstan	2012-2016	2017 (one-year extension)	– To align with the National Sustainable Development Strategy for the Kyrgyz Republic for the period 2013-2017, and with the national Programme for Transition to Sustainable Development 2013-2017.
Mauritania	2012-2016	2017 (one-year extension)	– To align with the UNDAF, which has been extended until 2017. – To allow the United Nations country team to better support the Government during the elaboration of the 2016-2030 national development strategy (the Accelerated Growth and Shared Prosperity Strategy), which will be developed during the third and fourth quarters of 2016.
Ukraine	2012-2016	2017 (one-year extension)	– To align with the request of the Government to extend the 2012-2016 UNDAF for one year.

Table 2
Extensions of ongoing country programmes for which the approval of the Executive Board is requested

UNICEF-assisted country programme	*Original programme period, including previous extensions*	*Period proposed for extension*	*Reasons for extension*		
			In-country development	*United Nations harmonization*	*Implementation or other issues*
Burkina Faso	2011-2015 (previously extended to 2016)	2017 (one-year extension)	The Delivering as One Steering Committee recommended an extension of the UNDAF to align United Nations support with the national priorities included in the second cycle of the Strategy for Accelerated Growth and Sustainable Development, which was extended until April 2016.	The extension of the CPD will allow for alignment with the UNDAF.	– Presidential and legislative elections were held in November 2015 and the new President was sworn in on 29 December 2015. – The new Government established a multi-stakeholder working group to formulate a national social and economic development programme in the first semester of 2016. – The UNDAF extension will ensure consistency with the national priorities being finalized by the Government.
Philippines	2012-2016	2017-2018 (two-year extension)	The extension will allow for alignment with the extension of the Government's Philippines Development Plan to 2018, and take into account the impact of the 2016 national elections on country programme planning.	The extension will allow for the harmonization of the country programme cycle with other United Nations agencies, in line with the 2012-2018 UNDAF.	– As the Government will hold national elections in 2016, there will not be sufficient time for partners to engage in the development of a new CPD in 2017. – The extension will also enable UNICEF to accelerate and sustain the results agreed upon in the 2012-2016 CPD that were impacted by Typhoon Haiyan.

UNICEF-assisted country programme	Original programme period, including previous extensions	Period proposed for extension	Reasons for extension		
			In-country development	United Nations harmonization	Implementation or other issues
Senegal	2012-2016	2017-2018 (two-year extension)	The two-year extension is based on a request by the Government to extend the UNDAF until 2018. This coincides with the end of the first Five-Year Priority Action Plan (PAP).	The request for an extension will allow the UNICEF country programme to harmonize with the UNDAF.	– The Government adopted a new strategic plan in 2014, which includes a long-term vision for 2035. The main instrument for implementation of the plan are the Five-Year PAPs, the first of which covers 2014-2018.
Yemen	2012-2015 (Previously extended to 2016)	2017 (one-year extension)	The 2012-2015 CPD was extended to 2016 based on the uncertain political situation, the extension of the Government's Transitional Program for Stabilization and Development and the extension of the UNDAF. Due to the ongoing conflict, the country has not been able to formulate a new development plan.	A second one-year extension will allow for continued alignment and coherence with the UNDAF, which has been extended until 2017. The UNFPA country programme has already been extended to 2017; UNDP will also request an extension at the June 2016 Executive Board.	– A United Nations system-wide Level 3 emergency was declared in July 2015.